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Graphic Representation of Rock-Analyses. — Müggs¹ proposes a scheme for the graphic representation of the chemical composition of rocks based on Brögger's and Michel-Lévy's scheme. The relative percentages of the various metallic constituents are indicated by means of polygons drawn through points plotted on eight radii. Within this is a second polygon which represents the silica content. The size of the latter is determined by the percentage of this constituent present, and the relative sizes of this polygon and the outer one are an indication of the rock's acidity. In constructing the inner polygon the percentage of silica present is divided into eight equal parts, and each is plotted in one of each of the radii. In plotting for the outer polygon the Al_2O_3 is divided into three parts determined by the proportion borne by K_2O and Na_2O to one another and the other bases.

The Origin of the Glaucophane-Schists. — Rosenbusch, as is well known, has hitherto suspected that true glaucophane-schists are genetically associated with sedimentary rather than with igneous rocks, but so few analyses of these schists have been made that the supposition has not been capable of chemical investigation. In a recent² article, however, he shows that some of the schists have the composition of a normal gabbro magma. In these epidote, zoisite, lawsonite, prehnite, margasite, and garnet are usually if not always present. Rocks of this kind are closely related to amphibolites. Other glaucophane-schists he still believes to be metamorphosed sediments, but analyses of these are lacking.

Washington³ supplements Rosenbusch's investigations in an article in which he records and compares fifteen analyses of these schists. Upon comparing their analyses he discovers that the rocks fall into two main groups, a very basic group with a content of SiO_2 varying between 46% and 49.7% and a very acid group with SiO_2 between 74.5% and 82.5%. The former he believes, with Rosenbusch, to be derived from gabbros, diabases, or their tuffs. The acid glaucophane-schists he thinks are derived from cherts, quartzose shales, or quartzites. The basic forms scarcely differ from the amphibolites in chemical composition, the formation of the one or the other kind of schists depending probably upon conditions of metamorphism.

¹ *Neues Jahrb. f. Min. etc.*, Bd. i (1900), p. 100.

² *Sitzb. kön. preuss. Ak. Wiss. Berlin*, Bd. xlv (1898), p. 716.

³ *Amer. Journ. Sci.*, vol. xi (1901), p. 35.